

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN, SEPTEMBER, 1932

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Atmospheric pressure.—The Aleutian LOW was well established with average intensity over extreme northern Pacific waters and adjacent portion of the Bering Sea. In southwestern waters an area of low pressure lay over the Philippine Islands.

Anticyclonic conditions dominated most of the ocean in middle latitudes, but gave place to low pressure in east longitudes at the end of the month.

TABLE 1.—Averages, departures, and extremes of atmospheric pressure at sea level, North Pacific Ocean, September, 1932, at selected stations

Stations	Average pressure	Departure from normal	Highest		Lowest	
			Inches	Date	Inches	Date
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inch</i>				
Point Barrow.....	29.75	-0.15	30.30	8	29.16	25
Dutch Harbor.....	29.78	+0.02	30.26	18, 19	29.06	30
St. Paul.....	29.72	+0.01	30.10	18	29.34	11
Kodiak.....	29.72	+0.01	30.22	16	29.16	12
Juneau.....	29.93	+0.01	30.32	15	29.29	13
Tatoosh Island.....	30.13	+0.12	30.47	8	29.90	19
San Francisco.....	29.92	-0.02	30.12	17	29.68	25
Mazatlan.....	29.83	-0.06	29.90	6, 7	29.68	28
Honolulu.....	29.99	-0.01	30.09	3	29.82	25
Midway Island.....	30.02	+0.01	30.18	5, 6	29.78	15
Guam.....	29.81	-0.02	29.90	23	29.74	26
Manila.....	29.75	-0.07	29.88	24	29.56	14
Naha.....	29.82	+0.06	29.92	2, 3	29.74	6, 15, 22
Chichishima.....	29.88	+0.02	30.00	1, 2	29.72	17
Nemuro.....	30.02	-----	30.20	2, 11	29.68	20

NOTE.—Data based on 1 daily observation only, except those for Juneau, Tatoosh Island, San Francisco, and Honolulu, which are based on 2 observations. Departures are computed from best available normals related to time of observation.

Cyclones and gales.—While there was a succession of depressions in Asiatic and Aleutian waters, and an increase in rough weather with the beginning of autumn, the month as a whole can not be characterized as stormy. Of the extratropical gales, a few were reported of force 10, but the major number did not exceed force 8.

The three most important extratropical storms of September occurred during the last 12 days. Of these, one that developed south of Japan acquired considerable intensity on the 19th east of Honshu, where it caused whole gales, then passed northeastward with lessening force.

On the 19th a trough of diminished pressure extended southward from a cyclone central over the Gulf of Alaska. Development between 40°-45° N., 140°-150° W., produced northerly gales of force 10 on the 23d, and lesser gales on earlier dates.

The third storm of note moved eastward from the lower Kuril Islands on the 26th and caused fresh to strong gales on the 27th, when approaching and over the western Aleutians. By the 28th, with central pressure below 29 inches, it had become the deepest storm of the month. During the 27th the American freight steamer *Nevada*, which left Portland for Japan on the 16th, was grounded on the rocky island of Amtignak, in the Aleutians. Only 3 of about 40 persons she carried were saved, their rescue being accomplished by the American steamship *President Madison*, which was led to the spot by the Japanese steamer *Oregon Maru*.

Tropical cyclones.—Several depressions that threatened to become typhoons originated in low latitudes of the Far East. One crossed Luzon on the 15th and caused gales in the South China Sea on the 16th and 17th, along its course toward Anam. On the 17th a fresh east gale (pressure 29.46 inches) was reported from Hong Kong.

In the American tropics one cyclone occurred. It was first noted south of Acapulco on the morning of the 26th, and that evening the American steamer *Mobile City* encountered hurricane winds for a short time, near latitude 17° N., longitude 102° W., with lesser gale forces lasting about three hours. Little is known of the later intensity of the disturbance, except that on the 28th it caused violent southeast winds at Mazatlan during its northward passage into the Gulf of California.

Fog.—Except along the west coast of the United States, fog lessened considerably. There were 13 days with fog reported off the middle California coast, and 8 to 10 days elsewhere between Point Arguello and Vancouver Island. Along the northern steamship routes fog occurred on 1 to 6 days, with fog reports most frequent between the western Aleutians and northern Japan.

Aviation.—At 5:35 a. m. of September 24 the Japanese monoplane *Hochi Nichibei* left Samushiro Beach, Japan, in favorable weather, bound on a non-stop flight for Nome, 2,670 miles distant. The plane was last heard from on the evening of the same day over Kamchatka. Unsettled and stormy conditions occurred over the Bering Sea on the 25th and 26th.